

WHITE DUCK SUITS.

BROWN DUCK SUITS.

LINEN AND DUCK

SACKS,

Panama and Straw

HATS,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock in the City.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

-AT-

LOSEE'S.

Cor. Spring and Franklin Streets.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Titusville Morning Herald.

Titusville, Monday, Sept. 13, 1899.

New Advertisements To-Day
 Survey of City Lots - A B Howland.
 Two Hours in Wonder Land - Corbinian Hall.
 Dramatic and Burlesque - Fanny Herring.
 Girl Wanted - Apply to 30 Sp. Ave. street.
 House and Barn for Sale - Apply on premises.
 Up and Up - Lee & Scofield.
 Fanny Herring - J. H. Hendrickson.
 Tinner's Tools for Sale - J. B. Giegler.

Varities.
 A Geary committee has been organized.
 Commemorative.
 Prof. Powell, the phenologist, lectures in
 Corbinian Hall this evening.

The Mutual B. Club of Meadville play the
 one Stars of Shamburg on the 15th.
 Eleven hundred eleven tickets were sold at
 Lowe's P. O. news depot on Saturday.

The fall meeting at the Titusville Driving
 park will afford the best exhibition of the sea-
 son.

The Philadelphia Inquirer demands the
 removal of the system of making nominations
 that city.

E. J. Brown, Esq., son of Mr. Ed. C. Brown
 this city, has engaged in the practice of law
 at New York.

We learn that three bridges on Sugar creek
 carried away by the freshet in Plum town-
 ship, Venango county.

Gov. Geary will speak at Parkers Landing
 on the 15th, at Oil City Oct. 8th, at Titusville Oct.
 10th and at Meadville Oct. 11th.

Regular Sunday passenger trains were run on
 Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway for
 the first time yesterday, and were crowded.

The buckwheat crop in many places in this
 county was quite seriously injured by the
 frost of the last night, and it is feared the
 loss of the crop will be alarmingly short next
 year.

Capt. Gray, U. S. collector for this district,
 carried a large quantity of tobacco in store
 at Titusville, for the purpose of evading the
 law, and was recently arrested by the U. S. marshal.

The Democratic County Committee have
 vacated on their ticket. J. N. McCluskey
 minister for District Attorney, in place of
 Thomas, Esq., who refused to accept. Mr.
 Taylor, one of the nominees for Assembly, has
 declined to run, but no substitution has
 been made.

The killing of deer in Forest county, at this
 time is not only a violation of the game law,
 but a crime on common sense. No professional
 hunters will kill a deer in September, because
 the meat is not fit to eat.

Deers are generally low in flesh, and with
 does, which are too young and small to
 kill, the meat is not fit to eat.

To kill fawns, then, in September, is very
 like shooting ducks before they can fly.

Deer is the expiration of the
 season.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.—A
 notice was taken yesterday morning and
 on the 15th, at St. James' Memorial church in aid
 of Avondale sufferers, amounting in the
 aggregate to \$311. Notice was likewise given
 for the 20th, at the same place.

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The Last Bull Movement in Oil.
 About a month ago the "bulls" in oil, led by
 one of the foremost operators on the creek,
 formed a loose combination with the refiners of
 Pittsburgh for the twofold purpose of advanc-
 ing the price of refined oil and of creating a
 "margin" for the refiners between the price of
 crude and refined, which was so close that but
 for the refineries in the United States, but
 for the exception of those in the oil region, could
 be worked to produce refined oil for regular deliv-
 ery without a loss.

To effect the desired result the
 Pittsburgh refiners were to stop the produc-
 tion of refined oil at Pittsburgh, and by this means
 create a scarcity of that article in the Philadelphia
 market, to which nearly the entire product of the
 Pittsburgh refineries is shipped. At Pittsburgh
 the proposition to close the refineries met with
 general support, and it was quite evident from
 the first that so far as Pittsburgh was concerned
 the movement would be partially successful.

But to make the movement entirely successful
 it was necessary not only to shut off the supply
 of refined oil from Philadelphia, but also New York.
 This latter could only be accom-
 plished by securing the co-operation of the re-
 finers of Cleveland, from whose works New York
 receives the principal part of its supply of refined.
 An attempt was made to secure this
 co-operation, but the Cleveland refiners were
 not in a situation to close their works, or else did
 not believe that the movement would be success-
 ful even if they did close, and hence they kept
 aloof from it.

The operations of the combination thus far pro-
 duced an uneasy or feverish feeling in the mar-
 ket, as it was generally believed that could the
 Clevelanders be induced to enter into the combi-
 nation the least that could be expected would
 be a temporary advance.

The time was highly favorable. It was
 in the height of the foreign demand and at the
 commencement of demand for home consump-
 tion. These considerations caused the move-
 ment to be regarded with some concern even at
 the time it was known that the attempt to secure
 the assistance of the Clevelanders had failed.

The engineers of the movement worked assid-
 uously to further it, and it seemed to gather
 strength. The first of September was agreed
 upon as the time to commence "shutting down"
 the refineries, and about that time thirteen of the
 largest in Pittsburgh were closed. Simultaneous-
 ly the "bulls" commenced purchasing refined,
 though in a small way. The markets, however,
 brought out sellers in great numbers, and under
 heavy sales the feeling weakened on the after-
 noon of the 5th, and prices declined.

Since the 5th there has been a downward ten-
 dency, and prices are now a shade lower than
 those at the beginning of the rise. On Saturday
 the feeling on the creek was weak, and a few of
 the operators were selling "short."

Although the movement failed to cause an ap-
 preciable advance in the price of refined oil in
 Philadelphia market, and its engineers claim that
 this secretly will have the effect of assist-
 ing whatever advance may be caused by the
 home demand, which will be greatest within a
 few weeks.

BURGERS.—At an early hour yesterday
 morning the house of J. H. Henderson, on the
 corner of Walnut and Monroe streets, was
 entered by burglars, who coolly proceeded to
 the upper chambers, in which the family were
 sleeping, and took whatever they found conve-
 nient. A light was burning in the upper hall,
 and the movements of the burglars were as noise-
 less as those of the inmates were disturbed.

The burglar and the victim of his depredations
 were taken from a chair at his bedside, and re-
 moved to the kitchen for examination. They carried
 two valuable silver watches and a silver chain. One
 was the property of Mr. H. and is described as a
 hunting case with beveled edge, beaded
 case was ornamented with an engraved de-
 rick and oil rig. It had an ornate silver chain of
 a peculiar pattern. The other watch was the
 property of J. Warner, to whom it was present-
 ed by the operators of the Columbia Oil Co., and
 it bore an inscription to that effect. The watch
 had been handed to Mr. Henderson by the
 owner to deliver at the store of Isham & Co.
 The thieves missed the coat of Mr. H., which
 contained his pocket book and \$80 in greenbacks.
 They however entered the room of his daughter,
 where they found a set of plain jewelry. Mr.
 Henderson offers a reward of \$50 for the recov-
 ery of either of the watches or chain.

The Brocton Colony.
 About two years ago the Rev. Thomas L.
 Harris, a well known Spiritualist, and Mr.
 Lawrence Oliphant, an Englishman of some
 distinction, who was at that time a member of
 Parliament, established a religious colony at Broc-
 ton, Cumbria county, N. Y., a village about
 seven miles from Dunkirk, on the shore of Lake
 Erie. Many accounts have been given of this
 establishment, some of which are highly sensa-
 tional and inaccurate. A correspondent of the
 New York Tribune, well acquainted with Mr.
 Oliphant, has lately visited the colony, and gives
 a sketch of its origin and character, of which the
 following is the substance.

The colonists call their settlement Salem-on-
 Erie, and have a large and valuable estate. It is
 divided into seventeen farms, comprising in the
 aggregate of 1,600 acres of land, mostly flat and
 uninteresting, with the exception of a small and
 more picturesque portion on the shore of the
 lake, near Mr. Oliphant's own house. About
 eighty acres is planted with several varieties of
 grapes, a small quantity of supplies the Associa-
 tion with vegetables, and there are a few patches
 of corn and oats; the rest of the estate where
 two hundred tons of hay. Farming and wine-
 making, however, are still quite in its infancy.
 They propose to enter more largely into fruit
 growing, both for the table and for canning, and
 to increase their dairy business as soon as
 progress will permit of their doing so; but
 there is much to be done before they can bring
 the whole estate into proper cultivation.

The members of the Association living on the
 estate vary from fifty to sixty, some of them occa-
 sionally leaving for a while, but not perman-
 ently. They are composed of all nationalities,
 including two Japanese. What the organization is
 may be best judged by Mr. Oliphant's own
 words: "It is an entire misnomer," said he, "to
 speak of us as a community. We have no com-
 munity among us. We are simply a band of
 persons who, thinking alike on most subjects, and
 having a strong democratic tendency, holding
 enthusiastically the same religious views, and
 being equally desirous of doing God's will, have
 made our daily lives one continuous act of
 obedience to His command—in fact, making every
 day a Sunday—have associated ourselves together and live to-
 gether, hoping that, while by the concentration of
 our energies and by mutual religious sustain-
 ment we benefit ourselves both here and here-
 after, we may at the same time set a lively ex-
 ample to others, and if we cannot draw them to
 ourselves, lead them to do as we do in other
 places." A very powerful religious fervor ap-
 pears, in fact, to be the mainspring of the asso-
 ciation, the particular form of its belief being a
 sort of political development of Swedenborgian-
 ism. Religious aspirations and a full acceptance
 of their particular teachings, which inculcate
 the belief of God's love, under certain circum-
 stances, directly imparted to the soul of man,
 are essential to admission in the association,
 though they have no place of worship, but ap-
 parently depend more upon internal than external
 religion.

Each of the members of the estate is em-
 ployed in some way, and each performs his or her
 own duties. The success of which is at all prob-
 lem; but when once begun the entire resources
 and energies of the Association are exerted to
 make the best of it. Success, so far as the
 Association, and the members have not only the
 prospect of passing a happy and blameless
 life among congenial associates, but in the
 course of years, of attaining considerable
 pecuniary prosperity. The Tribune corre-
 spondent concludes the account with these
 words:

That this Association may in time assume a
 practical and permanent character is prob-
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Maine Election.
 To-day the Maine election takes place. The
 vote of the State for Governor, in September of
 1898, was: Chamberlain (Republican), 75,
 884; F. Murphy (Democrat), 55,681; Republican
 majority, 20,203. The vote for President in No-
 vember, was: Grant, 70,436; Seymour, 49,300;
 Grant's majority, 21,136. This year there are
 three candidates for Governor: Chamberlain,
 Republican; Smith, Democrat; and Hittchcock,
 Temperance, Prohibitionist. The temperance
 candidate will be mainly supported by Republi-
 cans, who will thus considerably reduce the party
 vote for Chamberlain, but it is not probable that
 he will be elected by a decisive majority.

Asa Packer.—Mr. Packer, who has been
 Mr. Packer's residence in St. March, about
 except when the assessor or collector is absent,
 then it is in Philadelphia. The assessor is
 and collector of the State. He moves out of the
 of the United States into New Jersey.—Reading
 Times.

Thus it is shown that the Democracy of Pen-
 sylvania have put forward a candidate for Gov-
 ernor who is not only ineffectively weak but com-
 pletely dishonest. It seems scarcely credible
 that a man who is considered to be worth \$30,
 000,000 would be guilty of seeking the payment
 of taxes, for the purpose of doing the payment
 of taxes, which are alike exacted from all classes
 of people who possessing an income of over
 \$1,000 per annum. Yet these allegations are true,
 and we desire to call the attention of every in-
 dependent elector to the following article from
 the Harrisburg Telegraph, in which the facts are
 circumstantially presented and indisputably
 proved. The Telegraph says:

Asa Packer, although not by any means a
 "vulgarian," is, like Cain, a wanderer and a
 scoundrel, he seems to be "going to and fro," seeking
 whom he may devour. He appears to have no
 and although he has no permanent abiding place—
 of dollars, pays less tax than his fellow citi-
 zens, and has no more than his share of the
 fellow citizens not more than his share of the
 000,000, as his residence, as we said before,
 he appears to have none; or, at all events, he
 seldom found "his home" in the State. He is
 tax collector, and he is the assessor of the
 supposed to be his domicile. Assessed at March
 000,000 his taxes amounted to \$25,000. This we
 believe, was in 1887. He refused to pay the
 that he had removed to Philadelphia, although he
 family arrangements were at March, and he
 with the exception of his personal absence, occa-
 sionally, were not changed. The case was
 carried to court, and while the suit was pend-
 ing, he was compromised with the assessor's
 paying the taxes of 1887 on condition that he
 should therefor be considered a citizen of
 Philadelphia, and not be subject to personal tax-
 ation in Carbon county.

Now, what follows? We have a letter from a
 friend in Philadelphia who has carefully exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the First ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Second ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Third ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fourth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Sixth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Seventh ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Eighth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Ninth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Tenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Eleventh ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twelfth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Thirteenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fourteenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifteenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Sixteenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Seventeenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Eighteenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Nineteenth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twentieth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-first ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-second ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-third ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-fourth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-fifth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-sixth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-seventh ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-eighth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Twenty-ninth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Thirtieth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
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 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
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 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
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 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifty-fourth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifty-fifth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifty-sixth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifty-seventh ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifty-eighth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Fifty-ninth ward
 of that city, and he has found that Asa Packer
 returned \$1,000,000 in 1887. He has also exam-
 ined the books of the assessor of the Sixtieth ward
 of that city, and he has found that

